THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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VOLUME XXII. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 11, 1842. WHOLE NO. 1089.

Original Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BROKEN HEART.

BY MISS MARY A. E. REESE.

Oh! marvel not, that her youthful brow,
Is cloom'd with a shade of sadness now—
That her fair young cheek no longer glows,
With the ruby dash of the budding rose;
That her eye hath lost its sparkling light,
As a star, when dimm'd by the mists of night;
That her merry laugh is heard no more,
Like the varied tones, of a mocking bird.
Oh! bright'a a sad and successful tale!
Yet may hear it in the morning wail
Of the Autumn wind, as it steals along,
Breathing like her soul-sweet song,
Of wasted fruits, and of leathern bowers.—
Of frosts, that have left the rain young flowers;
In all, that of beauty and blight hath part,
We may read the fate of her broken heart.

Mere rose, all jewell'd with heavenly dews!
Now, was a rainbow of radiant hues!
Yet, spread not the mantle of delight and blue,
Over the vine-wreath'd home, where her childhood grew.
Years came, and went, like a fair brief vision,
So lightly they passed, in the festive heaven;
And days were as moments, so fleeting and gay,
That life seem'd all sunshine, and love all May.
But the gilded pleasures of youth pass by,
Like the gorgeous fabric of a sunset sky;
And the airy fabrics her fancy wove,
Has broken, like the spell of early love.

Yet may hot in vain, for the light fore-fall,
Of the dancing girl, in the festal hall;
Yet may mark entranced at the thrilling song,
Her her tones cool not, from the happy throng
Would ye seek her then, in her girlhood's home,
Where on they feet she was wont to roam.
Though the fresh cool shade of that dwelling be,
To garden-room flowers, and beauties there perfume.
And warms a wreath for her cozy hair!
Oh! 'tween us and the fair, fair flowers she loves.

Go seek her there, in her lowly cot,
By the laughty church—by the world forgot;
Bend to her pale, and blighted brow,
Words, which she cannot, dare not speak
Ask the parent with bone, and cry joys beside,
When she breathed the woes of a stranger's bride;
Though she smiled with him, while the mother and sister,
Of loved ones, that gladden'd her now home's hearth;
Yet, a change has come over her's young heart since,
Such wrongs were mingled, through life's clear stream.
And the blightings of hope, around the wark of a day!
Like Nevyo comes there Hell, and a spectral wand,
Leaving her young heart, blighted, and broken.—
Withered, and cast, as the fleeting wind,
That yield its sweet bloom, to the snowy cool!
Thus perish'd the hopes, of the lonely girl.

Original Tales.

THE WIDOW'S CHAMPION,
Or, The Twin Sisters of Nuremberg.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY MRS. CATHARINE A. WARFIELD.

CHAPTER I.—THE INTRODUCTION.

So we grow together
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet a union in partition,
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem:
So, with two seeming bodies, but one heart.
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

In a dark, narrow street of the city of Nuremberg, there stood, about the middle of the seventeenth century, an old and time-darkened building, tenanted by a widow woman and her only child. The house was of very unpretending, and to say the truth, unprepossessing exterior; the dingy walls were low, and the long, dark-tiled roof extended several feet beyond them, so creating a considerable portion of the light that found its way over the top of a higher house, opposite to the two little latticed windows placed on each side of a dark, cavern door, horizontally divided into two equal parts, after a manner often met with to this day in the dwellings of the poorer classes in many portions of Europe.

But plain as was the outside, light never shone on a more cheerful interior, than that presented by one of the widow's two little rooms. The furniture was of the most ordinary description; the tables were of deal; as were the chairs, the latter of which, if the truth be told, looked old and worn; but there was a quiet air of unpretending neatness about the whole that compromised for a world of deficiencies.

The widow Ulner was one who had seen better days—in fact, she had been at one time in the most affluent circumstances; but it was a sorrowful tale, as many tenses, she had been cast down in the prime of her days from the pinnacle of prosperity, to the very lowest depths of penurious and heartbreaking poverty. Her husband had once been one of the chief merchants of Nuremberg; but he failed, in consequence of her ignorance, and he died of a broken heart. She had had seven children; but soon after her husband's death, that most terrible of diseases, the plague, broke out in the city of Nuremberg, and carried, in a few weeks, the unhappy mother found herself bereaved of all but two of her children, a boy and a girl, her youngest, and they were twins. To bring up and provide for them now became the sole object of the widow's life; but the task of attempting to do so seemed beyond to prostrate them ceaseless had been too much for a constitution already broken down by grief. She obtained her sixteen year, she was, in appearance, past eighty, and subject to all the infirmities of extreme old age.

But Katharine and Gertrude were by that time grown up, and able to provide for her and for themselves; and though a daughter must be very ill that she owns to such a mother, they did so much as a daughter could do, to soothe and to comfort her evening of life.

The widow, in the days of her youth and prosperity, had been nicknamed "Les plus belle entre les belles" of the good city of Nuremberg; and Katharine and Gertrude had inherited the same rare soul, more than their mother's beauty. They have a striking resemblance to each other—as much as two sisters, and those sisters impossible to distinguish them apart; and even when together, a casual observer could scarcely detect the slightest difference between them. Their features are pecured to have been cast in the same mould; and the only difference which was observable betwixt them, was that which lay in the expression.

Their dispositions were more dissimilar; although on many points they resembled each other in this likewise. Gertrude, the youngest, who seldom, if ever, opposed her Katharine gentle, mild, and sensible; Gertrude lived wrongly and impetuously; Katharine, tranquil and absolutely; Gertrude was guided by impulse; Katharine by principle; Gertrude's feelings were easily touched, and as easily roused; Katharine's might be deep to be affected by every idle breath, but, once aroused, they were powerful in the extreme. In manner, Gertrude was frank, cheerful, and sprightly; Katharine, quiet and reserved; but beneath this placid exterior, lay an energy and strength of mind which might never have been known to exist, but for the circumstances in which they were unexpectedly called forth. Both sisters were deeply imbued with a spirit of sincere and unaffected piety, for it had been their mother's chief care so to sink into their minds a firm and trustful belief in the efficacy of religion; and both united, with heart and head, in testifying the deep regard for their mother to whom they owed so much. They were bound to each other by that sacred and unending strong love when proceeds to bind brethren into twins, and in their case appeared to be doubly.

They were very poor, the widow and her daughters, having nothing to depend on but what they earned with their hands; but industrious, they were very happy. Katharine's delicate and dexterous fingers were employed in plaiting reeds for baskets; and Gertrude's spinning-wheel was busily plied from day-dawn till the hour of rest; the widow's knitting-needles (the widow's wealth previously) were never long idle; but in spite of the constant employment, which the scanty competence they received for their labor rendered necessary, the widow Ulner and her daughters, as we said before, were in a very happy family. Gertrude was always as gay as a lark, and her cheerful song, as she sat at her wheel, while it lightened her own task, shed a pleasing and enlivening influence on the hearts of her mother and sister.

And thus the twin sisters grew up to womanhood, gathering grace and beauty with every advancing year; and often as they sat at their cottage door, engaged with their customary occupations, the passers-by would constantly stop to look at them, to admire their exceeding beauty, to wonder at their marvellous resemblance, and to think with all that it was fortunate for each fair and delicate-looking creature should be doomed to a life of such close and unremitting labor.

CHAPTER II.—THE LOVER.

In there, a human form, that bears a heart,
A wretch, a villain; but to bear a heart,
Oh would, with tasked, sly, unsuspecting art,
Betray such Arbey's unsuspecting truth!
Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

Gertrude, before she had attained her eighteenth year, had the good fortune to engage the affections of a young man, named Conrad Steiner, son of the wood-merchant, for whom she chiefly spun. He was above her in station, his father being a very wealthy man; but he was one of those rare individuals who think, practically as well as theoretically, that virtue and beauty are of much greater value than money. He was first struck with her modest air as he passed her door, on the day of his father's warehouse with the heavy pack of wood which she was obliged to carry herself to her mother's cottage. He watched her narrowly for a considerable length of time, under many different aspects, and having succeeded in convincing himself and his parents (N. B. the first were easy, for the latter never had a choice) that he was needed by Nature for him, he immediately set himself to work to win her—no very difficult task, for he was well calculated to awaken love in a heart like her's; and besides, it could not be expected that he would watch her motions so long, without being somewhat struck by the delight of himself. She became his affianced bride, but as both was she to part with her mother and sister, that nothing he could say or do would induce her to appoint the day, so often hailed with joy—so often looked back to with sorrow and regret.

And had Katharine, the sweet gentle Katharine, no love-affair of her own? Alas! poor Katharine, she had—but she had not been so fortunate as her sister. Her love, too, was worthy of it, but it had not been won up with his emblem a wreath, leaving the place lacerated and bleeding, and though outwardly she kept the secret sweet smile, the same gentle tenderness, and the same subdued and placid demeanor, the reader was well long before, that Katharine's heart was breaking. She endeavored to keep her sorrows secret:

> And let concealment, like a worm i' the bud
> Feed on her damask cheek: she pined in thought,
> And with a green and yellow melancholy,
> She sat, like patience on a monument,
> Smiling at grief.

Deeply sensible as she was herself of the unworthy conduct of Schonberg, she could not bring herself to accuse him, even to her mother, for she could not bear the thought of hearing him censured by any one else; and she deceived her self in ignorance of what had happened, but her mother with a mother's intuitive perception, soon discovered the secret sorrow that was causing her cheek to pale and her eyes to grow dim, and she questioned her without leading her to speak on a subject which evidently gave her pain, endeavored to pour the balm of consolation into her wounded heart. But, in spite of all that the widow could do, Katharine—the gentle, the loving, the trusting, the beautiful—Katharine's heart was breaking.

And in all probability she would have passed away, child, and mother, and sister, and friends, to watch where the "wicked rose from trembling and the worst rest at rest," had not something occurred in the meantime, which had the effect of giving a fresh tone to her existence, and of rousing the latent energy of her nature, effectually stopped the insidious advances of silent disease.

CHAPTER III.—THE WOE.

Sing forth this sorrowful—*King Henry VI.—Part 3.*

The period at which we write was one at which the Turks had set Europe at defiance, and the large portion of the minds of most European nations, was at its highest. In Britain and her dependencies, in France, in Holland, and, in short, in all the most flourishing and wealthy countries, the Turkish power was considered, not only with impunity, but with the scorn and by the authority of the laws. When Solyman the Great, at the head of his conquering hosts, ought to have received her protection—no matter how great the risk—no matter what the danger—no matter her fate, if conquerors were once set afloat of her having had dealings with the "Great Enemy," nothing could save her from the stake, the unhappy victim of her fate, the fury of an enraged and excited mob!

Hundreds of miserable wretches were meticulously dragged from their home houses and subjected to the cruelest orders by which it was pretended to ascertain their guilt or innocence—the ordeal by water, in which they were bound hand and foot, and thrown into the deep pool or river, where, if they sank, they were declared innocent, but of course were drowned; and if they swam, they were again drawn forth and put to death, with every refinement in cruelty that the ingenuity of the most cruel magistrate could suggest—the ordeal by fire, in which the unhappy victim was made to walk barefooted over red-hot iron, the supposition being that the innocent would escape unhurt—the ordeal of the bottle—the pricking with pins, in order to find out the witch's mark, supposed to be inflicted by the devil on his victim—and many other equally cruel methods of torture equally efficacious, and equally infallible and absurd.

Such was the dark horrible, that the good, the pious, the humble widow Ulner would have been the last person to be supposed guilty either intercourse with the evil one, or of any thing else for extinguishing her mark on this subject, that no sooner was a suspicion of such a thing set afloat by some designing person, than it was greedily swallowed up by the multitude, and the poor widow found herself surrounded by her persecutors, who, under the influence, exercised by her, bringing from some unknown quarter, the most frightful charges, gathering strength, as usual, with every repetition.

Her daughters were terrified, but

News from Congress.

In the Senate on Wednesday the bill to employ reporters was laid on the table.

The Appropriation Bill was debated, but no final vote was taken.

In the House, Mr. Campbell asked leave to offer a resolution fixing the 11th day of July next as the day for the final adjournment of the present session.

Mr. Underwood observed that there was evidently no disposition to adopt such a resolution, and the idea of urging it had better be given up. Nothing further was done with it.

The bill for incorporating the National Institute, after an ineffectual attempt to lay it on the table, was passed by a vote of 105 to 66.

The bill to incorporate the mutual labor school and home for orphan children was passed with but little difficulty.

The House then resolved itself into consideration of the whole, and took up the bill for establishing a Mint in the city of Washington. The bill was finally passed, but not soon after the hour adjourned.

In the Senate on Friday the Appropriation Bill was again under consideration, but without a decision.

In the House, Mr. Campbell renewed his resolution proposing a termination of the present session on the 11th of next month. It being objected to, he moved a suspension of the rules. The question was then taken, and resulted—yeas 89, nays 87—not two-thirds.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, the question being on the motion to recommit to the report of the army to the session of 1841.

Mr. Halsted made a speech of some hours, in favor of a reduction only of the staff of the army. We read no other gentlemen spoke, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Saturday, there was nothing done.

In the House, the first motion received was one offered by a member from Indiana, to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of a Bill relating to Land Titles in Indiana, and to make the Bill the special order of the day for Saturday next. The question was taken on the yeas and nays, and the motion was lost. Ayes 108; noes 56.

A Report was made from the Committee on Commerce, accompanied by a Bill for the erection of certain Light Houses and Beacons in the United States; that it was twice read, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Army Bill was next taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pope, of Ky., in the Chair, who addressed an argument at length in defence of reducing the Army. His effort was made without answer by any one to speak the sentiment pending, as many others are to be proposed. The effort was fruitless.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Woodbury's resolution in relation to sweeping all the States, was negatived. The debate on the Appropriation Bill was continued, but no decision was had.

In the House, the Army Appropriation Bill was considered, various amendments made out of Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

A report was made on Navy Pensions.

Mr. Gilmer moved the following amendment as an additional section:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act entitled "An act directing the transfer of moneys remaining unclaimed by certain pensioners, and authorizing the payment of the same at the Treasury of the United States," approved April 5, 1838, as requires pensioners that may have remained unclaimed in the hands of the pension agents for eight months to be returned to the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that the time within which, perhaps, the same may be paid to the Treasury, be and the same is hereby extended to twelve months, subject to all the other restrictions and provisions contained in the said act.

Mr. Fillmore suggested to Mr. G. to modify his amendment by extending the time to fourteen months.

Mr. G. assented. And after a few remarks from other gentlemen, the question was taken, the amendment was agreed to, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Maine militia bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from our regular merchants in China, complaining that the bill reported in the House of Representatives by Mr. Sidbouski, fixes the duty on the importation of fifteen per cent. with an ad valorem duty of thirty per cent. on imported cigars, and states more and a duty may be imposed as will protect their manufacture.

Numerous other petitions were presented of not of any general interest, when the Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize a loan, till the first of August, the present acts in relation to the same to continue.

Mr. Cushing moved the authentication already made by him to print extra copies of the New York customs house report. More than one point of order was raised by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and finally Mr. Cushing withdrew his motion for the present, that the bill might be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. Reynolds obtained the floor, and moved to strike out all that part of the bill providing for the support of West Point Academy. Much discussion took place, and remained—when at last Mr. McKay obtained the floor, and delivered a speech explanatory of his views, relative to the equalization of certain army officers.

Mr. Ingersoll renewed the motion to commit of the bill with instructions to report a matured system of reduction. He was in favor of the bill, but thought it ought to be a hasty and unmistakeable action on a subject so important.

Mr. Reynolds moved an amendment: instructing the Committee to amend, against West Point Academy.

Mr. Fillmore expressed his objections to the act of appending a proposition for reducing the Army to an Appropriation Bill, and urged the necessity of the immediate passage of the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Yorke, who moved the previous question, which not brought the amendments on the first question to the test of a vote. These were acted on, and not the bill which had been decreed in Committee of the Whole. But the exception of the one cutting off the appropriation for the dragoons. This was negatived by one vote. But the vote was then again reconsidered, and the motion for reconsideration prevailed by a majority of five. On all the important questions the yeas and nays were ordered, and the following is the general complexion of the vote, which we have taken from the Globe:

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The House then resolved itself into consideration of the whole, and took up the bill for establishing a Mint in the city of Washington. The bill was finally passed, but not soon after the hour adjourned.

In the Senate on Thursday the Appropriation Bill was considered to a late hour, and then passed over.

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Latest Fashions.

The London Court Journal, received by the "Columbia" a few days ago, has left Washington all the fashions of the Paris, from which, our readers will perceive, we have lifted the following account of the new dress of the world.

Bal de la Chemise d'Amin, Paris, May, 1.

Dear Mr. Editor:—I feel an unpleasantness in confining my first communication to your lady readers upon the business of the BALL TOO AT PARIS OF LA BASTIE. So sensitively and with such power the sun shines upon the head that there is no end to annoyance on Spring Fashions.

To begin, then, let me first speak of bonnets. These most decidedly a LA-MODE, are the PARAPLUIE OF PAILLE DE RIZ, which are trimmed with shaded ribbons, either in the centre, gradually increasing in tone towards the edges. Pale straw, green, and SOLEIL! Oh, such charming shades. For an small pendant picnic of shaded capes. For an evening party, a neglige, is worn on the left side, below the cape is trimmed with a RUCHE DE RUBAN entwined with lace. For the promenade, a bonnet of large flowers, (pale roses, violets, and primroses have the preference) is placed on the left side, and slight portions of the same flowers are placed on the hair across the bonnet, the corners of which are worn rather pointed.

Leghorns are trimmed in the same style as the PAILLE DE RIZ, but I observe that the colors are a little more to harmonize with the increased color of the straw.

Dresses are worn short at present by our ELEGANTES for the promenade, but it enjoys their patronage in our BALLES. An endless variety of ingenious trimmings have appeared as suggestions for forms, to which, as MARY WILLIAMS, they are justly entitled. Mr. Hall's Journal of Health, Paris and WORTH DITTO are the most fashionable kind of adies. Trimmings of ribbon, placed in the bottom of dresses appear to be waving, although for the fronts they are much employed. For these a new kind of velvet with plush pointed or serpentine forms, is used; but the skirt must be plaited in small plaits, to keep it even, as it is otherwise apt to be carve and find trouble in walking. Muslin dresses are ornamented with open work lace and the new sleeves of which not tight and trimmed with perpendicular rows of bouillonnes.

Sleeves will decidedly give place to coats and WAISTCOATS. Above these is an embroidered muslin, made in Louis XIII., not supported favorites, but one cannot be FORCED to take without another observing novelty—for what is more chaste than the CAPUCHE, which, as a BONNET is not a kind of lace could have been more AMERICA, combines at once economy with elegance.—An error.

PARISH.

Large Dimensions.—We learn from the New York Tribune that Mr. J. Schoenhardt, for the last fifteen or twenty years Secretary of the Ocean Insurance Co. of that city, on Monday confessed in the Dutchess that he was a defaulter to the amount of *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. The situation of this amount has been going on for some ten years past, and has been principally kept by the individual whose placed in Mr. S. by all the officers and Directors, of the Company.

SATURDAY POST.

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Saturday Morning, June 11, 1842.

THE STATE DEBTS.

The proposal to fund the public lands, in order to pay the debts of the States, is one of the last of the political journals, to be gaining favor in Congress. We do not know how much truth there is in the statement, that the payment of our plan to keep the tenders of the Post offered of all important measures, we give a brief explanation of the subject. The debts of the States of the Union, in the measure is, to issue a 6 per cent. stock of $100,000,000 to be distributed among the States in proportion to their respective debts, for the payment of the interest of which, and the final redemption of the principal, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands shall be pledged. The indebted States, consequently, their portion at once, thus anticipating the yearly receipts from actual sales, would be relieved from all embarrassment in their immediate discharge of their debts, without being obliged to resort to burdensome taxation. The States that owe nothing could invest their portion of the stock, and thus have a safe and annual interest instead of the annual proceeds of sales under the law as it stands now. The creation of a new stock of $100,000,000 would not, it is supposed, create any large amount of capital, which all will agree is an end worth attaining, as it would probably reduce confidence. The interest of the stock would be paid in all departments of duction. Another beneficial result, in the opinion of the Baltimore Journal, would be, to settle and confirm the right of the States in the Public Lands, and thus remove that question from further disturbance. The controversy on this subject began, we believe, in the days of the old Confederation. In 1780, Mr. Madison writing to Edmund Pendleton, says:—"Congress have at length entered seriously on the plan for finally settling the Confederation. Convinced of the necessity of such a measure, to restore the hopes with which the probable issue of the congress filled the friends of our cause, and to give greater authority and vigor to our public councils, they have recommended, in the most pressing terms, to the States claiming property in the back lands, to cede a liberal portion of them for the general benefit. As these lands are charged with their proportion of the debts, and there is no doubt that there is a compliance with this recommendation will bring her into the Confederation. How far Virginia will be induced by the back lands may be hard to give them up, cannot be so easily determined. From the sentiments of the most intelligent persons which have come to my knowledge, I am led to form a conjecture that they will see the necessity of closing the Union in too strong a light to oppose the only expedient which offers for attaining it." Virginia was afterwards made with conditions specified. The Land fund was handed to aid in supplying them for carrying on the war, and it was used after the war to aid in paying debts contracted by the States and the General Government. The amendment to the Articles of the Federal Constitution, by which the jurisdiction of the United States was extended to controversies between States, or between a State and citizens of another State, was proposed in 1793, and was ratified in 1798. The Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits the bringing of suits against a State by the citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State, was proposed in 1794, and was ratified in 1798.

NEGLECT IN CONGRESS.

The neglect of their public duties, exhibited by many members of the present Congress, is a theme of general complaint. At no period, perhaps, was the business of legislation more urgently felt; and at no period has such extreme neglect characterized the Federal Legislature. Little more than a year ago the extra session was called, and since then, with but a slight intermission, Congress has been in session. The consequence is, that the National Intelligencer, of the 6th instant, says:

"It is not our purpose to discuss the leading questions which have come before this Congress. The neglect of that body can be shown by other means. We might instance a series of measures of the last Congress, but the wanted the public money, but we shall confine ourselves, this week, to a review of a late debate on enlarging the powers of consular clerks. It will be remembered that a desire to save a few paltry dollars to the Treasury, by reducing the salaries of the clerks to a pittance so low that the services of other than foreigners could be obtained, scarcely purchase the necessaries of life. We are certain few honest and capable men could be found to accept of such offices. We were not surprised to find gentlemen of this economizing, since it would have a shilling to save a pound. The result, we know, was how short sighted had been the projector of this scheme. The debate on his motion occupied several days, and the friends of the clerks were obliged to call upon the friends of economy to save them from the fate of their own mistaken kindness. The motion was finally negatived by a majority of five. On all the important questions the yeas and nays were ordered, and the following is the general complexion of the vote, which we have taken from the Globe:

Another vote will shortly stand similar to this week—and that is the continued absence of many members of Congress from their seats. For several weeks past, scarcely a day has elapsed, without the business of the House being stopped for want of a quorum. On Wednesday week this happened continually. The neglect of duty is unpardonable, and the guilty parties should be startled by their constituents. Either stop the pay of these absentees, or compel their attendance, or do both. We are sure to see an example of continued absenteeism set by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, a man whom, for many reasons, we have been taught to look upon with respect. He will be a member of Congress, by speaking at the New York Anniversaries, and, although his motive was good, we cannot overlook the fact that he is absent from his duties."

The London papers contain severe comments on the case of Gen. Cass. Cass is a Democrat, and the indictment against Joseph Gazzi, a member of the Democratic and Reformer Clubs, is quashed. They were arrested and gave bail, and on motion of their counsel the trial was postponed until the next term. W. H. Ingersoll, Secretary of State, has also been arrested and committed for trial. It is reported that he was at Worcester and issued military commissions to the Chartist leaders. He pleaded "not guilty," but admitted the specific charge, contending, however, that the late law of treason had been repealed.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By way of Boston we learn from Buenos Ayres dates to the 8th of April. The intelligence of the departure of "The British Packet," a gazette of the 9th, states that Rosas from the army was to the date of the 1st of April at the post of the Lobatos, on the confines of Santa Fe, upon which point the whole of the divisions from the north were concentrating, and that Lavalle, with 2,000 infantry, 4500 cavalry, and forty-eight pieces of artillery. An advance corps under the command of Colonels Dean and Flores, estimated at 2,000 men, had left the Rosario town under Orone, on the 27th ult., at the Desmochados, killing some twenty of them. A few prisoners, little more than boys, fell into the hands of the enemy. Rosas, with a considerable number of families, fell into the hands of the Federal forces. The commercial agent of the French Governor de Rosas took place on the 30th of March, and was celebrated in great style by salutes of cannon, in the 19th of May, which terminated the commercial blockade of Paris. The train in which the accident occurred, left Paris on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and was crowded with passengers. "There were," says one account, "seventeen or eighteen wagons, with two engines before and behind." The velocity of the cast of the Dauphin and other gates, nothing was to be seen but one spectacle of misery—a camp of sufferers. Famine is universal—starvation prevails. I saw some who had become deranged; mothers with infants at their breasts which had no nourishment for them. Famishing children were crying for food. Many of the poor, exhausted women were opposing on them. An Englishman, Mr. Bonner, who was with me, could not enter into Madame ——'s house, whether he had to offer provisions were beginning to be scarce, and we knew not where to procure more. Although the direction of the wind was favorable, the stench from the gunpowder spread to the club house; they have arranged themselves upon the Montmartre, the fire continuing to rage with unabated fury, and the city becoming more and more in revolt. One family has been hunted in this meeting from four different places. There being no longer any cap certainty of safety on the Esplanade, at 10 o'clock in the evening we set off for the country, but the next morning early we returned to town. I believe Madame —— has at least twenty-five people in her house. She says the siege of Hamburg was nothing in comparison. The rights of property have been violated. After raising nearly one hundred house fire fire stopped at the Train That. The new exchange has been wrecked, though surrounded by the indignation. I cannot describe the confusion that prevails everywhere. All the gentlemen are patrolling like soldiers, for in no quarter is one in safety. Many of our friends' houses are destroyed—all our wine is gone—and famine. All our old Englishmen are down. Steele's hotel was blown up. Poor Mr. Steele was still in the house when it was done. He was behind a door, and has been much injured, though still getting about. Mr. Lawson, which with his dwelling and the block of buildings in Watson's Row, near of the Exchange, has burnt. Mr. Lawson's house, in Mercury-row, 75 Gower's Walk, and the whole of the terrace in which it stands, is also destroyed. We learn from the Bourse that it originated in an unoccupied house, in Little-Russell-street, next door to the corner of Wonderful Lane. That block extending to Broad Water street, was destroyed. The fire ceased to the opposite of Gower's Walk, commencement at the other side. Mr. Wm. S

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☞ In answer to numerous enquiries from Virginia, the publishers of the Saturday Evening Post, and Graham's Magazine, announce that Thomas P. Dugal is not authorized to transact business for either work, and of which notice has been heretofore given.

DEATH OF DOCTOR MARSH.

We have just learned with profound regret of the death of the Rev. James Marsh, D.D., for many years President of the University of Vermont, at his residence at Burlington, after a protracted illness, on the 3d instant. He was among the first philosophical writers of the age, and has contributed largely to contemporary literature and the general history of our country. A calm, chaste scholar, an earnest and profound thinker, a powerful and eloquent advocate of the purest principles of religion and philosophy, he was known to men of learning and virtue throughout the United States, and by those who knew him personally, who witnessed the perfect simplicity and grandeur of his life, and saw how his high attainments were blended with the humblest Christian graces in early and stern humanity, can comprehend the extent of the calamity that has befallen the nation in his death. He was to us, as a friend, more than we can express. The loss of a parent falls than ever dastured on the mind of the dead.—and who will doubt that such a man is better in a country than a monument of marble to transmit? Those who have listened to his discourses before the University, and to those delivered by him in the Congregational Church in their memories the voice of Plato in the Academy—will unseem for him as for a father, and will feel that such a man is made dark by his departure. Dr. Marsh was a native of Vermont, and was educated at Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, in which he was for several years a tutor. He was subsequently appointed one of the Professors in the College of William and Mary in Virginia, after which he became President. The University of Vermont owed to his efforts that Seminary is mainly indebted for its present high reputation. The characteristics of his mind and heart were much better in the office of teacher than for the Presidency of the University, and he therefore resigned the government to Dr. Wheeler, and became Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. He is well known in America and in Europe for his profound acquaintance with those branches of philosophic study which were the special objects of his attention for the greater part of life, and for his advocacy of those high and spiritual principles of which Coleridge in England and Kant in Germany are the most celebrated European exponents. The writings of Coleridge, Dr. Marsh was the first to introduce to the scholars of this country. His admirable Preliminary Essay to the Aids to Reflection, is not surpassed by any similar composition in any American work; nor is there any other papers connected with the works of Coleridge, that great Englishman is indebted for the strong hold his doctrines have taken upon the minds of men. He has never published much. He translated Herder's beautiful work on the Poetry of the Hebrews, and contributed a few noble articles to the leading Reviews; but the most mass of his productions are still in manuscript. We are glad to learn that his literary remains will be given to the world by Professor Torrey, a man, doubtless, as circumstances will permit.

MR. IRVING IN ENGLAND.

The reception of our distinguished countryman, Mr. Washington Irving, by his old friends in England, must have been to him the highest degree gratifying to that unaffected and popular author. It was expected in Liverpool that he would lend there on his way to Madrid; and a large number of the residents of that city had prepared to give him a public dinner. He went, however, directly to London, and was received with the warmth of his old personal friends, in reply to one from their committee, on which he says, "I am led to view this honor intended me in a higher light than as a mere personal compliment to myself. I perceive in it a desire to manifest, through me, a conciliatory disposition toward my country at a moment when unhappily there exists a want of cordiality, as you intimate, unreasonable and designing men may seek to sow discord between the two nations. Such a conciliatory disposition I am confident, pervades both the right minded and right hearted of the two countries, and, I trust, will be sufficient to neutralize any such malevolence either at home or which you allude. There is no question at present existing between the two countries that I can suppose likely to be brought to issue, and, in my mind, susceptible of an amicable adjustment, if negotiated in that neutral spirit of forbearance, with that delicate consideration of the rights and reasonable self-complacency of each other, and with that magnanimous regard for each other's honor and interests, which ought to govern the intercourse of friends, though it has not usual to govern the intercourse of nations. Such has not been the case with the present case. It is in contemplation to sent a church expressly for the resins of London, of when there are already, possessed of suitable qualifications, will be admitted to holy orders. As in our own large cities there are many young persons that may be of the new information from the benefit of public worship, we shall be glad to chronicle a similar statement for their lords here.

AMERICAN ATHENÆUM AT PARIS.

I letter from M. J. G. Bossi, in the *National Intelligencer*, announces the establishment of the "American Athenæum" at Paris. It is intended to be a rendezvous for distinguished Americans in France—to serve as focus for information interesting to our countrymen visiting Europe. The directors set forth in their prospectus that the object of their institution is to establish mechanical, literary and philosophical relations in France, for the purpose of obtaining information generally relative to our native country, and of facilitating a just appreciation of the same in Europe. The means by which they mean to contract the amicable relations between the Old and the New World. The entire and permanent control of the proceedings, and the direction of the funds, is entrusted to such gentlemen as Henry Wheaton, our present minister to Russia, Lorenzo Draper, Consul of the United States for the Port of Calais, Joseph Green, of the Astors Legation, Alexander Vattemare, author of the "Plan of International Exchanges," and Eugene Vaulbon put his name down as a subscriber. The contributors to enlighten the French nation as to the natural history of this country, and to establish a good book-periodicals, etc. for the institution, may be addressed to Mr. Bossi, of Washington, by whom they will be forwarded to Paris.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The case of African Colonization has this spring received new impetus. Many of the leading friends of the old and quest Secretary of the Colonization Society, and from t accession given in many of our cities of the conviction of the colonies. In the following, a period more than for the past years has resulted in Liberia. We listened to Harris one of our citizens, who has recently returned. Our lives may remember his heroic defence of the Mother Missionary Station at Heddington, against a Sweedenwendal chief, with only hundred followers, three or fourteen ago. He is a very remarkable person, and he added so many romantic adventures as Baron Trenck himself could have invented. Having summed considerable purity in Liberia, he returned and purchased his leg in Tennessee, with whose he will soon go back on victory to spend the remainder of his life.

IRVING'S COLUMBUS.

A writer in the Southern Literary Messenger, has, on two or three occasions, attacked with much remorseless severity Washington Irving's Life of Columbus, in regard to his History of Columbus. He contends that the life of the great discoverer is little better than a work of fiction by Don Martin Fernandez Navarrete, a distinguished contemporary Spanish author; and that the author of the new work has made it a model of. The departure of Mr. Irving on his mission to Spain, is made the occasion of a renewal of the charges, which that author has answered in a letter published in the New York Courier, first professed, though in private we believe he had little difficulty in showing them to be groundless. He is now in the same city with Navarrete, and we hope that himself, or some of his friends, will ere long reply to the writer in the Messenger, or let the public know how far his accusations are admitted to be true.

Notices of New Works.

Graham's Magazine, *for June.*—The embellishments of this most popular of the Magazines, are unusually beautiful. We have a Mezzotint by Sadd, after a picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence, entitled "The Proffered Kiss," a most exquisite affair, in which the artist has shown his utmost skill—then follows a view of the new Wire Suspension Bridge at Fairmount, Philadelphia, a fine picture, drawn by W. Wright, and engraved, in their best style, by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Smillie. The Fashions for June close the embellishments. Graham has long engaged the assistance of nearly all the first contemporary in the pictorial department, and this month he has even outdone himself.

The literary contents are varied. Mrs. Stephens has finished her powerfully written story entitled "The Two Lovers." Edgar A. Poe's Observer well remarks—in reference to this story—that Mrs. Stephens has also contributed to the number, James Russell Lowell; T. Buchy Chivers, M. D.; Alexander A. Irvine; Rufus W. Griswold; Geo. P. Morris; William Wallace; Park Benjamin; Author of "Crossing in the Ferry"; Mrs. L. A. Wilmer; Thomas Marston; Henry Wheeler Shaw; Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; Mrs. Emma C. Embury; Mrs. A. M. F. Annan; Miss Esther Wetherald; Miss Lucy Hooper; Miss Caroline F. Orne.

The circulation of Graham's Magazine has increased 12,000 during the last six months, and has attained a country that never equalled by any monthly periodical at home or abroad.

General Harlan's Ethics and Athenæutics. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.—This published a large, decrous volume of two hundred and eight pages, entitled "A Memoir of India and Afghanistan, with observations on the present condition and future prospects of those countries, comprising remarks on the commerce of the British Army at Cabul, British Cowry, and especially the disabled character of Dost Mahomed and his Client, &c. With an appendix on the Origin of the Afghans, by Lieutenant Conolly." The present prophetic condition of Mahomedan nations throughout the world, and the speedy dissolution of the British Empire in India, by Lt. Hurlee, late Commander of Medi-de-camp and General of the Staff to Dost Mahomed, Ameer of Cabul." Recent events in the countries to which it relates, have attached to them considerable attention, and we presume, therefore, that General Harlan's "Memoir" will be generally read. His long residence in Asia, the official stations which he occupied, and his habits of careful observation, give to his opinions peculiar interest and value. His style is ornate and studied, and somewhat too florid and ornamental for the taste of us in books of this description. It is hardly fair, however, to find fault with the diction of a soldier. The volume is illustrated with a portrait of Dost Mahomed, and several maps.

United States Magazine and Democratic Review. New York, J. & J. H. Langley.—The leading paper in this number of the "organ of the party" is a review of Bancroft's History. The Edinburgh Review on James's "Naval Occurrences" and Cooper's "Naval History," in which the absurdities of the former are fully exposed. An article in the Democratic Review, and the justness and general correctness of Mr. Cooper's history, are all pointed out by a master hand. Another article is on the life of Dr. Franklin, in which, then, "the great founder of the Utilitarian" which I followed by an essay on Association and Attractive Industry, by Albert Brisbane. The "Editor's Table" is one of the most prominent actors in a partisan assembly in that city.

☞ One of the works of the great Scottish Reformer, John Knox, is entitled "First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women!" Had Knox now lived some of the wild, and at not only so good a nerve for us there is in America, but is hardly equalled any where as a man of business.

☞ But few men draw consolation from misfortune; it is only the philosophic and benevolent character and proves us to be men. Thompson says—

"Insufficient sustenance cause she brings sinn
Of Heaven's indulgence, wisely bids us seek
Diversion exquisite: nor seek in vain.
Here is her school been taught, as were enough
Heavy to mortal man. With light and joy
Even with the frown, beyond the smile of fortune

☞ The Hon. Richard Henry Wilde, the accomplished author of "The Lyrics of Tasso," and the translator of Torquato Tasso," we perceive, has returned to the bar, and to politics. He has opened an office at Augusta, Georgia, and a letter of his to the bar of one of the most prominent actors in a partisan assembly in that city.

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Religious Intelligence.

☞ An important decision was made last week by the Old School Presbytery of Philadelphia, which will affect this city, in relation to marriages, in forbidden degrees. The case was as follows: Archibald McQueen was pastor of the Lemon Hill church, attached to the Presbytery of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and on the 4th October, 1841, married his wife, Mary McCloud, the sister of his deceased wife. The Presbytery of Fayetteville, conceiving this contrary to the law of God, and Mr. McQueen before them, and after an ex amination, the facts being admitted, they decided that the act was incest, and proceeded to depose the accused from the office of minister of the Gospel. Mr. McQueen, by consent, for the reformation of the offender, and in order to purge the church from such a scandal. From this judgment Mr. McQueen appealed to the General Assembly. The case came up for hearing on Tuesday of last week. Dr. Krebs appeared as counsel for Mr. McQueen, and exhibited the Constitution of the United States. The Rev. Mr. McIver, of North Carolina, replied in defence of the Presbytery. Several other prominent clergymen addressed the Assembly on the subject, and on Friday a decision was given, sustaining the position of the Presbytery, and depriving Mr. McQueen of his clerical office. We do not choose to meddle with theological discussions, but as marriages of this kind have been frequently solemnized in this city, and as there is being generally held to forbid marriages of persons related by consanguinity only—we think the decision made last week of much importance to the community at large. The case of Mr. McQueen, against whom, we understand, no other fault is alleged, is one of hardship, and the decision of the Assembly will cause some pain to many.

☞ The Buffalo Courier says, that Bishop de Lancy is pronouncing the sentence of separate in Mr. Van Rensselaer, declared that it did not clear his character from other charges of immoral and unclerical conduct, and to have been alleged against him at the trial, exhibited. Mr. Van Rensselaer was rejected as not subscribing to the canons of the church, and the nature of this rejected testimony being alleged to be found to subject him to the sentence affecting Mr. Van Rensselaer's moral and ministerial character. The Bishop will institute another court of inquiry to examine the charges.

☞ A new church, called Grace Church, is nearly finished in Cincinnati. The length of the building is 101 feet, its breadth 65 feet; it will contain 60 pews, and be in the galleries. In the front there are two octagon towers, 93 feet in height. It will be occupied by the Episcopal congregation, under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. C. Colton, D. D., well known to the church in the Eastern States.

☞ The Synod of the Lutheran Church embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc. at Canton, O., on the 2d inst. The next day they adjourned to attend the laying the corner stone of a Male Seminary and a Church for the Lutheran congregation in that city. They have determined to establish a Lutheran Newspaper at Philadelphia, to be edited by Rev. Mr. Greenawald.

☞ There was to be a Convention of Presbyterian Ministers and Churches in the west, held in Cincinnati, by the invitation of the Synod, on Tuesday, the 7th of June last. The object was to survey the condition of the western churches, and to devise means for their advancement. The subjects of Home and Foreign Missions was to be discussed.

☞ On the 23d ult. in Christ Church, St. Louis, the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., admitted to the holy order of Priests the Rev. Mr. Rev. E. Gardiner, President of Kemper College, the Rev. A. D. Carlos, Professor of Languages in the same, and the Rev. Whiting Bedell, Rector of St. Peter's Church, St. Louis.

☞ The General Assembly have nominated religious services in various churches of this city, every evening during the present week. On Friday evening the Rev. Dr. Krebs, of New York, delivered an eloquent sermon before the Alumni of Princeton Theological Seminary.

☞ A Sermon by President Wayland, of Brown University, has been published, which the Presbyterian Journal says is an admirable exposition of the late events in Rhode Island, and an able exposition of the principles involved in the contest.

☞ The corner stone of a new German Catholic Church was laid in Pittsburgh on the 16th ult. The church is to be one hundred and fifty feet in length, sixty-one feet wide, with a steeple one hundred and seventy-four feet high.

The Army and Navy.

☞ It is officially announced in the Washington papers that no particular reorganization of the corporation there, in consequence of the removal of a large number of troops from Florida, and in order to bring together companies of the same regiments for exercise and drill, that many changes are in progress in the garrisons of various Forts. Among others, two of the four companies stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, are ordered to other positions, and their places are to be supplied by an equal number of companies. The light company of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, and one light company of the 1st Artillery, by which those two companies will be relieved for exercise on the very advantageous ground at Fort Adams.

☞ The bonds discharged at the Navy Yard, Gosport, were on pay paid off—there was no money in the hands of the officer who performs the service of paying off. This is based—men who live by their labor must get paid for it, or how are they to live? And the Government is the very last source from which the example of not paying the laborer should come. Before member of Congress vote for the reduction of the Navy Yard, they should reduce their own salaries to four dollars a day, which would, perhaps, more than pay them for the services they perform.

☞ It is rumored that Commodore Morgan, now in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, is about to be relieved, and will soon return to the Brandywine. That the Potomac, now on the Brazil station, will return home so soon as a relief can be sent out to supply her place. The Columbus, one of the finest ships of the navy, is on the Brazil, touching at Madeira, and the probability is that Commodore Morris will thence proceed in her to the Mediterranean station. The Delaware, 74, may be expected to return to the United States in the course of the month of June next.

☞ A correspondent in the Madisonian announces that a difficult with the government of Uruguay, has been promptly settled by the intervention of Com. Morgan, commanding the U. S. naval forces on the Brazil station, and the American consul, Mr. Hamilton. The difficulty arose from imprisonment by an American citizen at the hands of officers of the Uruguay Government—that government upon a demand for satisfaction promptly released the prisoner and apologized.

☞ A Board for the examination of Midshipmen in the Navy whose warrants bear date prior to the 1st of January, 1837, has been directed to be convened at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 13th inst. The Board will consist of Commodores James Barron, James Biddle, Alexander J. Dallas, Captains Daniel Turner and Isaac McKeever.

☞ The U. S. ships Constitution and Boston were to sail from Singapore for Manilla to the 23d or 24th of March, and from Manilla for Sulu.

The frigate Macedonian, and sloop of war Levant, were at Pensacola on the 26th ult.

☞ The Levant, Commander Pendergrast, the command of the Charleston, S. C. station, and Capt. Parker appointed to the command of the U. S. frigate Constitution, have arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last.

☞ Commodore John B. Nicholson has taken charge of the Navy Yard at Charleston, hoisting the broad pennant on board the Receiving Ship, the Ohio. He succeeds Commodore Lawrence.

☞ It is said, that the Court Martial upon a second hearing of his case, have again reported that Captain Long be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

☞ Large Government steamers are building at Pittsburgh, and one at Cincinnati, for the Mississippi river.

☞ The Linden trees in our city, for a fortnight past have swarmed with worms, who have completely eaten up the foliage. The worm comes earlier this year than usual, and is of a different kind from the common caterpillar. We are afraid the Linden will never suit this climate, unless extraordinary care is taken with it. The trees in front of the State House have escaped.

☞ A counterfeiter named Schmidt was committed to the County Prison, on Saturday morning, by Mayor Scott, to await a requisition from the Governor of the State of Massachusetts. Schmidt is charged with passing a large amount of counterfeit money.

☞ Gen. Goodwin, of the second brigade, died suddenly last week. He was an estimable man and a good officer. He was interred with military honors on Saturday.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The wife of a Colonel in the British army, residing in Hamilton, Canada, has eloped from her husband, and fled to the United States with her paramour. It appears she had been on a visit to England, where she so repeatedly consented, and on her return made the acquaintance of a gay Lothario—a passenger in the same ship. Subsequently, Colonel —— received information that his consort had secreted a character which threatened to prove, and, in fact, did prove, the most inconsiderate of their connubial happiness. Whether they made known the fact of their former intimacy, or kept it a profound secret, does not appear. He was a man of ready, practical talent, of kind and benevolent feelings, and much beloved in private life.

☞ A letter from the resurrectionist, Thos. W. Dorr, of Rhode Island, was laid before the Legislature of Maine, last week, by Gov. Fairfield. It was referred to a committee, the only city of whom, in their report, strongly dissed with the Suffrage party, and justified the proceedings of the Governor in submitting to the Legislature the letter of Gov. Dorr. This report was accepted. A speaker report, condemning the letter and the Governor for laying it before them, was laid on the table.

☞ At the special session of Congress in Boston on Friday the 3d instant, to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Winthrop's resignation, Mr. Nathan Appleton was elected by a majority of 1291 over the Democratic candidate. Mr. A. is a Whig, and will ably represent his district. He is the author of several recent publications on banking and currency.

☞ A memorial to Congress is circulating in the city of Boston praying for a modification of the tariff bill now before that body, and the act of 1842, so far as it may be necessary to continue a term of credit on duties, to be secured, to hitherto, by bonds, or by a well-digested warehousing system.

☞ The Governor of Illinois has appointed Commissioners for the selection of the lands granted by Congress to that State, for the use of the Illinois Canal. They are to be located, to make up the quantity of 500,000 acres, only 210,000 acres in tracts of 320 acres each.

☞ The last Harrisburg Telegraph, contains a call for a State Convention of Whigs, to appoint delegates to the National Convention. The convention is to be held on the 30th of July next.

☞ Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Paulding left the residence of Mr. Clay on the 30th ult. for Cal. Judson's residence, where they intended to spend a few days with him. Mr. Van Buren's mother and ministerial character. Bishop will institute another court of inquiry to examine the charges.

☞ A new church, called Grace Church, is nearly finished in Cincinnati. The length of the building is 101 feet, its breadth 65 feet; it will contain 60 pews, and be in the galleries. In the front there are two octagon towers, 93 feet in height. It will be occupied by the Episcopal congregation, under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. C. Colton, D. D., well known to the church in the Eastern States.

☞ The Synod of the Lutheran Church embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc. at Canton, O., on the 2d inst. The next day they adjourned to attend the laying the corner stone of a Male Seminary and a Church for the Lutheran congregation in that city. They have determined to establish a Lutheran Newspaper at Philadelphia, to be edited by Rev. Mr. Greenawald.

☞ There was to be a Convention of Presbyterian Ministers and Churches in the west, held in Cincinnati, by the invitation of the Synod, on Tuesday, the 7th of June last. The object was to survey the condition of the western churches, and to devise means for their advancement. The subjects of Home and Foreign Missions was to be discussed.

☞ On the 23d ult. in Christ Church, St. Louis, the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., admitted to the holy order of Priests the Rev. Mr. Rev. E. Gardiner, President of Kemper College, the Rev. A. D. Carlos, Professor of Languages in the same, and the Rev. Whiting Bedell, Rector of St. Peter's Church, St. Louis.

☞ The General Assembly have nominated religious services in various churches of this city, every evening during the present week. On Friday evening the Rev. Dr. Krebs, of New York, delivered an eloquent sermon before the Alumni of Princeton Theological Seminary.

☞ A Sermon by President Wayland, of Brown University, has been published, which the Presbyterian Journal says is an admirable exposition of the late events in Rhode Island, and an able exposition of the principles involved in the contest.

☞ The corner stone of a new German Catholic Church was laid in Pittsburgh on the 16th ult. The church is to be one hundred and fifty feet in length, sixty-one feet wide, with a steeple one hundred and seventy-four feet high.

Local Intelligence.

☞ The penalty which has overtaken so many honest men in our city, and which we have long foreseen, may be illustrated by a case which occurred here this week. On Monday afternoon a man of decent appearance applied for work, but without success, to a shoe store in Callowhill street, and on leaving the store he stole a pair of shoes. He was pursued and arrested in a cellar in Buttonwood, above Fifth street. Some gentlemen who were present took an interest in his welfare, and went with him to the store from which he had stolen the shoes, and became security for him for some leather, &c., to give him employment, though the gentleman who kept the store had no occasion for more hands. It appears that he had been a member of a church for ten years, and had attended service regularly until recently, when he stopped going, owing, as he stated, that he had no clothes decent to appear in, that he always had borne a good name, and had a wife and three children depending upon him. He had no employment for months, and had been to all the stores and shops trying to obtain employment, but without success, and did not think of stealing when he went into the store, but in despair, and without thought as to the consequences, had committed the rash deed. He gave the gentlemen whatever he had found the statements to be correct, and that he had always been industrious and honest up to the evil moment.

☞ On Friday night the 3rd instant, a customary instance of justice took place in our city, which cannot be too frequently recorded. The night thief of Sellers and Davis, No. 111 North Third street, was entered and robbed by persons who effected their entrance by the back door, having access to the rear room of a neighboring house undergoing repairs. Descending into the store they broke open the fire-proof and the thieves—for it is a certainty that more than the U. S. Bank, and between forty and fifty dollars in specie, were taken. They also took four bags of cents. After leaving the store, and while crossing the roof of a neighboring house, one of the burglars slipped, and in a fall, broke his leg, and also gave his wrist a woman inside, who shrieked. Whether this alarmed the burglar, or whether the yielding of the trap-door had hurt him, is not known, but he fell to the ground from the roof—along the edge of which he had been walking—a distance of forty feet into a yard below, where, striking on out-building, he lay, his head hanging downwards, entirely senseless, when he was discovered. He was taken to the Hospital, but died on a few minutes. His accomplice escaped.

☞ The annual military election was held throughout the state on Monday. We give the result in the city and county. In the city the contest was quite spirited.

Brigadier General, First Brigade, Major George Cadwalader, elected. Brigadier General, Second Brigade, Col. Rhumbert, elected. Brigadier General, Third Brigade, Major Rawlet said to be elected, although the friends of Colonel Hatfield talk of contesting the matter. In the Second Brigade, Col. Bartle has been elected Brigade Inspector,—and in the Third Brigade, Thomas M. Pennington, Harbach, believed to be elected in the First Brigade.

Colonels.—Paul K. Hubbs elected in Third Regiment; George Gibbon in 112d; Clark in 4th Regiment; P. Rambo, Lt. Colonel, Henry Young, Colonel, 103d Regiment—Thomas, Lt. Col.; J. McConnel, First Major.

First Regiment Volunteer Artillery.—Col. A. J. Pleasonton has been reelected; Colonel Gaul, Lieut. Colonel, and F. Fritz and J. M. Howell, Majors.

☞ The Linden trees in our city, for a fortnight past have swarmed with worms, who have completely eaten up the foliage. The worm comes earlier this year than usual, and is of a different kind from the common caterpillar. We are afraid the Linden will never suit this climate, unless extraordinary care is taken with it. The trees in front of the State House have escaped.

☞ A counterfeiter named Schmidt was committed to the County Prison, on Saturday morning, by Mayor Scott, to await a requisition from the Governor of the State of Massachusetts. Schmidt is charged with passing a large amount of counterfeit money.

☞ Gen. Goodwin, of the second brigade, died suddenly last week. He was an estimable man and a good officer. He was interred with military honors on Saturday.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The wife of a Colonel in the British army, residing in Hamilton, Canada, has eloped from her husband, and fled to the United States with her paramour. It appears she had been on a visit to England, where she so repeatedly consented, and on her return made the acquaintance of a gay Lothario—a passenger in the same ship. Subsequently, Colonel —— received information that his consort had secreted a character which threatened to prove, and, in fact, did prove, the most inconsiderate of their connubial happiness. Whether they made known the fact of their former intimacy, or kept it a profound secret, does not appear. He was a man of ready, practical talent, of kind and benevolent feelings, and much beloved in private life.

☞ A letter from the resurrectionist, Thos. W. Dorr, of Rhode Island, was laid before the Legislature of Maine, last week, by Gov. Fairfield. It was referred to a committee, the only city of whom, in their report, strongly dissed with the Suffrage party, and justified the proceedings of the Governor in submitting to the Legislature the letter of Gov. Dorr. This report was accepted. A speaker report, condemning the letter and the Governor for laying it before them, was laid on the table.

☞ An arrest was made on Monday, in New York, of Anthony L. Frosch, principal of the extensive intelligence bureau of that name, on the charge of being engaged with perjury in making false entries at the Custom House, whereby, it is said, Government has been defrauded of a very large sum of money. He was engaged in the French and Italian trade, and, it is supposed, has been guilty of making false entries for a considerable length of time. He had in his possession a large amount of bills, which not being able, at the moment, to give, he was committed.

☞ We perceive that the American Institute of the city of New York is preparing for its annual exhibition of American Manufactures. If its managers would avoid a failure, like that of last year, they should appoint a few specimens from Philadelphia,—as, for instance, a hat from Knowles, celebrated all over the country as the leader of the trade, and one that is indispensable to ride. No gentleman is fashionably dressed without one of Simpson's summer beavers.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY E. W. CLARK & CO. BROKERS.
No. 20 South Third Street.
Philadelphia, June 11th, 1842.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphian banks	par	
Mechanics' do	10	dis
Man. and Mec. do	10	dis
Farmers' and Drov. do	10	dis
Penn Township bank	14	dis
Penn Township do	14	dis
Girard do	10	dis
Penna. do	10	dis
Delaware banks		
Delaware co. at Chester, par		
Chester co. at W. Chest'r par		
Montgomery county,		
Norristown bk. Reading,	par	
Farmers bk Reading,	1	dis
Pottsville,	1	dis
Northampton,	1	dis
Lancaster bank,	1	dis
Harrisburg bank,	1	dis
Lebanon,	1	dis
Harrisburg,	1	dis
Middletown,	1	dis
Carlisle,	1	dis
Columbia Bridge,	1	dis
Wrightsville Bridge,	1	dis
Wyoma bk of Bridge,	1	dis
Lancaster bk Bridge,	1	dis
Farmers & Mechanics,	1	dis
Bank of Gettysburg,	1	dis
Bank of Alexandria,		
Mechanics bank in do		
Franklin bank,		
Marine bank,		

VIRGINIA.

Bk of Virginia & branches,	2	dis
Farmers bk of Virginia,	2	dis
Valley bk & branches,	2	dis
Ex. bk & branches,	2	dis
Wheeling bank,	2	dis
Wheeling post notes,	10	dis

OHIO.

Cincinnati	10	dis
Bank notes,	no sale	

ILLINOIS.

Bank of Illinois,	no sale	
Bank notes,		

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Kentucky,	2	dis
Bank of Louisville,	2	dis
Exchange on New York.		
Boston,	½	dis
Do.	½	dis
Boston,		
Country Bank Notes,	10	dis

The Markets.

The Money Market.

Money is still light for all the ordinary purposes of business, although, on any unquestionable security, it may be had freely. Trade is dull and will continue so until autumn. The scarcity of funds in the country will be apparent from the prices which real estate brings in the market. State stocks have looked up a little, and continue steady under trades to New York last week. The small portion of the U. S. loan has been taken. From the prices which checks on the Merchants' Bank bring, we are led to suppose the redemption of paper is by that institution. Several of the country banks have determined to meet on convention in order to bring about a resumption throughout the State; but we fear that country paper will not rise here to its real value until the coupon comes to market. The sales of stocks during the past week have been as follows:

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

	Prices sold for
$50 shares Reading R. R.	32⅜
50 do. Mechanics' Bank	13⅝
50 do. North America Insurance Co	34
50 do. Girard Bank	11[illegible]
50 do. Penn Township Bank	14
10 do. Spring Garden Insurance Co	12
50 do. Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	10
10 do. United States Bank	
10 do. Camden & Amboy R. R.	
10 do. Lancaster & Susq. R. R.	
$1000 Chambers & Antrim R. R. Bonds	68
$1000 Reading R. R. 6 p. c. 1851	90
$1000 Reading R. R. 6 p. c. 1859	90
$1000 Kentucky 6s, 1868	87½
$1000 Penna. 5 p. c. 1854	90
$1000 City Loan, 5 p. c. 1862	

Retail Prices in Market.

Beef, best, per lb.	9@12	Indian Meal, ½ peck	9@10
do. ordinary	6@8	Rye Meal, ½ peck	9@10
Veal,	6@8	Buckwheat, ½ peck	9@10
Mutton,	6@8	Butter, lb.	18@25
Lamb,	6@8	Lard,	6@8
Lamb per qr.	31@50	Sausage, per lb.	8@ 6
Pork, fresh, per lb.	6@8	Tripe,	4@ 6
do. pickled,	5@ 7	Eggs, per doz.	12½
Hams,	8@10	Apples, ½ pk.	10@12
Shoulders,	6@8	Potatoes, ½ pk.	10@12
Sausages,	8@10	Onions, ½ pk.	10@12
Pigs, whole,	50@62	Parsnips, qr. peck,	6@ 8
Pigs, per lb.	4@ 5	Beets, bunch,	3@ 4
Sheep Tongues, do.	12½	Beets, bunch,	3@ 4
Calves Heads, do.	6@ 8	Carrots, bunch,	3@ 4
Sausages,	12@16	Turnips, qr. peck,	6@ 8
Beef Tongues, do.	6@ 8	Cabbage, each,	6@12
Sweet Cheese, lb.	6@ 7	Dried Peaches, ½ pk.	25@31
Do.	6@ 7	Do. Apples, ½ pk.	12½
Do.	6@ 7	Do. Cherries, ½ pk.	25@31
Turkeys,	62@75	Salted, lead,	5@ 7
Geese, per pair,	75@87	Salted,	5@ 7
Pigeons, pair,	18@25	Hailcobs, bunch,	1c 2
Rabbits, pair,	18@25	Hailcobs, bunch,	1c 2
Fresh Shad,	12½@25	Hominy, quart,	3@ 4
Do.	12½@25	Pine apples, pickled, lb.	12½@25
Do.	12½@25	Rhubarb, bunch,	3c 4
Do.	12½@25	Cucumbers, doz.	12½@25
Cod fish,	3@ 4	Cucumbers, qr.	37½@50
Do.	3@ 4	Mackerel, each,	6@12
Mackerel,	5@ 6	Shadbacks, per qr.	31 c
Halibut,	10@12	Shadbacks, per qr.	31 c
Black Fish,	10@12	Shadbacks, per qr.	31 c
Black Fish, lb.	5@10	Carrants	3c 6
Black, per string,	12½@	Strawberries	3c 6
Clams, per 100,	37½@	Whortleberries, green,	2 c 3
Oysters, per 100,	50@	Cherries, qt.	3c 6

The market the present week contains much good fruit, and among the rarer ones, the finest strawberries that we ever saw in market. There is a great abundance of cherries, and the supply of vegetables is large. Potatoes, and asparagus are early vegetables of a very good quality and cheap. There is the usual supply of fresh meats and fruit, at prices much the same as last week.—*Public Ledger.*

Philadelphia Market.

Bark—No further sales of Quercitron.

Coffee—Holders firm and prices steady.

Cotton—Dull and prices of the stock small.

Flour and Meal.—The market last continued somewhat active, and has been large for export, at $5.50 per bbl for Penna., and $5.44 for Western Flour. On Tuesday and Wednesday the trade and some extent raised a shade higher. Rye Flour—Sales at $5.37½, and Corn Meal at $3.25 per bbl.

Grain—The receipts have fallen off and the demand has been only moderate for Wheat and Corn. Sales of 5000 bush. Penna. Red at 120c; 1,200 bush. do. at 121c; and $1,[illegible] for red and white round. Inferior to good red Southern at 110@115c; and white at 120@125c. Rye nominal yellow at 82½; flat do 81@82c; Oats—Further sales at 37½c.

Hemp—A sale of full 1000 Lengoyo Hides at 9½ cts per lb.

Provisions—No change; have recovered rather in price on demand since our weekly report.

Seeds—Clover in demand at a very moderate scale at steady prices.—*North American.*

Sore Throat, Coughs, Consumption. Pains in various parts of the body, and other complaints, are the usual effects of accidental cold. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of *Wild Cherry Vegetable Pulls are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold*, because they purge from the body all the bad and corrupt humours, in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is relieved of every kind of disease, without so much as if by magic. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken at night, and pursuing a light or spare diet, will often make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—or the fever for incipient, and will always be found a thoroughly purifical, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that the body will be restored to even a tolerable health after a time.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits.*—Purchase only of the AGENTS appointed by the proprietor, SETH W. FOWLE, 122 BOSTON STREET, Philadelphia. No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and No. 138 Greenwich street, New York.

☞ N. B.—*In order to avoid imposition, be particular to ask for Wright's Pills.*

HEALTH OFFICE, JUNE 4, 1842.

INTERMENTS

In the City of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, and Moyamensing, Penn Township, and Kensington, From the 28th of May to the 4th of June.

DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.
Apoplexy,	1	0	Brought over,	26	31
Casualty,	0	0	Hemorrhage,	0	0
Caries of Spine	1	0	Inflammation of the	0	0	
Cancer,	0	0	Congestion of Brain,	0	1
Congestion of Brain,	0

Gems from the Poets.

THE SONG OF THE JANIZARY.

The following national warsong translated originally in the Janizary's dialect, a short time since by Mr. Grattan, the consul and dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, is considered by the Turks as the most extraordinary production recently of the Indian Muse. The sentiments are sublime and dangerous military fire runs through the poem. Some courtesy of the author, we copy and translate:

Here they troll down the mighty! By sea and by shore
Shall our name be a watchword and terror of yore!
Hath the eagle been lauded from his throne in the air?
Will the fox find a name in the grim lion's lair?

Have they trod down the mighty?—the vermin who crowd
Beneath our proud sole who ever paused from the tread?
The ancients of empire—the nurses of the brave—
The lessons in valour of the land of the slave?

Our name is a scene, and our sabres are rust—
Our voice a command, and it is fate—
But again shall its current gleam high in the air,
And upon shall the flesh of our enemy be bare!

Allah shall the name of our Age be known!
A spell like a troubadour the accurst and the curse
Again shall our banners upon yale when he bears
The vessel and the throne, the Sultan Janizary!

For a time—for a time may the tyrant prevail,
And himself and his Prophet deride our behalf and
The lies that save Sultan is blood from the throne—
We have crown, had the Moslem Mohammed yet the crown ours!

The warriors of age, who fought and who bled
With Othman and Amurath—the Janizary dead—
Are they deemed in pure like the members of Spring?
Their fame is the wide and their bones the wide sea!

By the Prophet! the reams of the Ecrime shall stop,
The stars from the constant their courses shall keep,
Ere the traitor and spurned may hope to tread down
The memories of the dead—the avengeful to frown!

We were then, were blistered! the hour is at hand!
Then hear me disregarded the Janizary's command!
We are gathering like vampires that gathered by night—
We—we to thee King, when up burst to our sight!

BERANGER'S ADIEU TO SONG.

Of late, to keep my failing genius green,
I've tried to write a song—but 'twas in vain!
Ah! 'tis gone now—for the first time in
My nerve of yore beside the ruler's breath—
The night grows dark and long, and chill the sky!
Which cannot rouse the voice my well be shut in!
That nerve may but when the muse was high.
Thus, adieu! then—here in my wrinkled brow,
'T is time the bird were hush'd—the storm begins to blow

Here thou the last: thy simple strains have led
The fairest hours of my life on pure green,
And, wafted on the wings of song, have sped
Their way to many a kindly countenance.
The sense a learned chrony once had,
Whose dear name—mid'st my neighbor's acquaint,
And to the dirtier of the street had joined
The light and solemn measure best of my—
Then, song, adieu! here in my wrinkled brow,
'T is time the bird were hush'd—the storm begins to blow

The paused chalk, that never opened the throne,
Fast on the hill, were of the wood and stone,
From hand to hand renewed, and boldly thrown
By lusty youth, in many a rustic game.
Thou, song, hast been a cheerful companion
Then sing, adieu! here in my wrinkled brow—
'T is time the bird were hush'd—the storm begins to blow

Since then the last: thy simple strains have led
The fairest hours of my life on pure green,
And, wafted on the wings of song, have sped
Their way to many a kindly countenance.
The sense a learned chrony once had,
Whose dear name—mid'st my neighbor's acquaint,
And to the dirtier of the street had joined
The light and solemn measure best of my—
Then, song, adieu! here in my wrinkled brow,
'T is time the bird were hush'd—the storm begins to blow

From the Magazines.

THE SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

BY MISS CAROLINE ORNE.

FROM THE LADIES' COMPANION FOR JUNE.

The wife whose babe first smiled that day,
The bride of yesterday,
The tiged eye and watered gaze,
The heart that throbs hope's every,
And fawned o'ers its grave.

It was a bright and balmy morning in June, that a girl of eighteen left the door of a farm-house, with that glow on her cheeks and merry sparkle in her eyes, which speak of health, and a mind at ease. It was a delicious enjoyment. The first sunbeams, which were glancing through the trees, and the dew-drops on the stately oaks, caused by the woodman's axe as a shade to the landscape, made one feel glad to be alive, and to be inspiring, and brightened the hue of the merry cycle that was bound for some place in the wood. The wild birds, perched on the branches, poured forth their sweetest notes, and more joyous than the sweet anticipation of a bird-nest, which kept them to its own thrilling pleasure. Though evidently in haste, she lingered a few moments to listen to the wild music she so well loved, and then with a lighter spring seemed to bound on her way. She went forth to gather from the woods and thickets, which encircled her father's dwelling, the wild flowers which seemed to greet forth in fruity as the rosy air that bathed their glossy foliage, decking it with fragrance and with beauty, she now and then pressed on her work, and a look approaching to sadness passed over her features, enclosing the merry light of her eyes, and smoothing away the dimples that crowned at the corners of her full and dewy lips; but it was only like the shadow of the butterfly's wing passing over the rose, and the next moment a rarer cluster and more joyous than before, was breathed over the flowers she again stooped to gather. The earth was as transient as the sadness. There was a burst of birds, and the sweet voice of the girl herself, warbled, seemed, for the first time to be uttered. The purple wings of Love had indeed been whispered over, to call to gentle agitate to motion, and bring into more brilliant play those glorious gleams which made desire so shook and lip so fresh, and the glance of her dark eyes more and more bright. Love has been known to cast fire sprays from a wild rose-bush, thickly studded with buds, some half blown, others just breaking from their sheaths, and she let her basket rest on the ground, and paring breathed.

"The dew will keep the flowers fresh for a long time," said she, as she placed the basket near an open door-way parlor, which admitted the cool, western breeze. She then arranged her mother in the basket, and went on her paring breather.

"You may run to the dairy and fetch the butter, and some sweet cream for the strawberries, Mary," said Mrs. Calman, "and you may then call your father and Mary to breakfast. It wants half an hour of the time, but as this is to be your wedding-day, and there will be a good many things to see to, we won't wait."

The young girl soon tortid on Mary's cheek at the allusion of her mother, and as she stepped from the door to dairy, she could not help looking back with a face communicating with the high road, where she would first behold the approach of her lover, though she was not, much too early to expect him. Her fine ears, after rising from the table, was to place the flowers and refreshments, in readiness for the return of the mutual-chief, and to draw aside to gravitat drapery the entrance of every door and window, but her patience wrought.

"I am sorry the time lessons have gone out of bloom," said she to her mother, as she dark gazed the window, rested against the sash, for the rose-bushes scarcely reached above the window, "for I should have liked that largest bud we looked at yesterday morning, has begun to bloom."

"Oh, you," she replied, looking out of the window. "It is opened at last. But it is a windy morning to cut from it. You shall have that rose, Mary, when you are married. Happy Mary, until the to have, you know, for white roses are his favourite."

The young girl, now seemed to resist their assistance in preparing the wedding supper, which was to be placed upon the table immediately after the ceremony, some of the marriage ceremony, and which was considered an indispensable part of such days, as the long wedding-cake is now. Every thing appertaining to the culinary affairs being duly performed, Mary sat down by the window, and looked out anxiously.

"Have you heard the news?" said Lydia Gardner to the latter, as she entered the room, and to whom she had been shown, sliped with tears, so that they would not, and the latter answer below those of the parties in the hearing.

"No," replied Mary, "what do you allude to?"

"Why, all the young men in the neat parish have joined the militia, and are going to set off for Boston to-morrow morning, and some say that several in our part of the town are going with them."

A crimson flush crossed the brow of Mary, for she knew Henry Morton's character too well to suppose that he would be induced to remain behind, when his companions were going to engage in the defence of their country.

Lydia Gardner perceived the painful impression her communication had made, and hastened to remove it by assuring her, that Morton, as yet, knew nothing about it, all the young people had not yet heard of it, and they had not to inform him till after the ceremony was performed, "for you know," she said, "you, without doubt, could not a greater favor him to ensure."

Mary made no reply, but, there was a shade of thoughtfulness on her countenance which the efforts of her companion could not dispel.

Morton was an engaged, and when he made his request to Mary's father, that he might be united to one worthy the distinction he enjoyed, of being called the future brother-in-law of his son, he made over the door of the door with the half-blown rose in his hand, which she placed upon the table, and never looked at it again.

The clergyman arrived at the appointed hour and performed the marriage ceremony, which concluded the scene took place for him. After the company rose from the table, the young men, who were to march with the morning's sun, came and shook hands with him, and then, one and one, and gathered them-selves into a group beneath the trees. Morton, who was a favorite, remained last, and they were entertained with some interesting and exciting subjects. A few words which reached him, made him remember Mary. He hastened to join them. A sight from one of them, who observed his approach, enjoined silence on the rest.

"They need not," said he, "attempt to conceal from me the subject of their conversation. I am aware that I am the object of your solicitude."

"You are right," replied one of them; "we value

Aug. 11, 1756) of Tripoli, in Syria, which extended over 10,000 miles, when Hamaa had 6000 inhabitants, Aleppo 20,000, Antioch 25,000, Tripoli 16,000, Berytus (destroyed, between Oct. and Dec. 1759) Tiberias, in Galilee, (destroyed in 1759) Sidon, in Syria, Oct. 30, 1759; on the Mahratta islands, 1759; one at Constantinople that buried 150 persons, May 22, 1766; another, Oct. 1, 1766, when 4000 houses fell; Messina, (and at St. Pierre, 1767); at Cremona and Brescia, 1767; at Aleppo destroyed 1822; in the north of Japan, 100 houses and 100 inhabitants were lost, in Dec. 1771; at Constantinople, Dec. 23, 1776; in Quito, in Kenry, in Ireland, June, 1777; Guatemala, in New Spain, (nearly destroyed) 1773; at Port au Prince, Hayti, (destroyed) Dec. 18, 1770; at Smyrna, June 28, 1778, when 5000 houses were destroyed; at Constantinople, Aug. 1778; at Port Royal, Jamaica, (destroyed) Sept. 28, 1780, with the adjacent towns of Carlisle, &c. and Sept. 1766 Kingston was destroyed, and 50 houses, &c. swallowed up by an opening of the earth; in Martinique, March 1, 1780; at Quebec, 1780; and in Scotland in Oct. 1797; in Sicily and Calabria, Oct. 1783, particularly at Messina, Mount Leone; at Lisbon the 27th Nov. 1791, when nearly 30,000 persons perished; at Port au Prince, Hayti, (destroyed) at Zante, in the Adriatic sea, where many buildings were thrown down, and about 500 persons perished, Aug. 31, 1791; in the countries of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c. in England, Feb. 8, 1795; at Messina, 12 houses were overthrown at the Cape, April, 1795; at Constantinople, Aug. 1766, and Aug. 1767, but no very material damage done; in Turkey, where from 1500 inhabitants were lost; at Quito, in Peru, July 3, 1797; near Naples, where the city of Torre del Greco was nearly destroyed, June 18, 1794; at Constantinople, Aug. 1794, and Aug. 10, 1795; at Smyrna, in the East Indies, great damage was done, and many persons killed, June 5, 1796; in Chili, a country between Santa Fé and Panama destroyed by an earthquake, Aug. 19, 1797, when 40,000 persons died, with 40,000 inhabitants, in Feb. 1797. There were several violent shocks in the West Indies, in Feb. 1797, some month. At Sienna, in Italy, when 50 persons lost their lives, and 1000 houses, May 12, 1798; at Constantinople Oct. 26, 1800, which destroyed the royal palace, and 10,000 houses; at Constantinople, Jan. 1, 1801; at Aleppo, Syria, and Damascus, Aug. 1822; Rossosia and Wallachia, in Bucharest and Adrianople, June 13, 1802; at Constantinople, Aug. 1802; at Constantinople Oct. 26, 1803